NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

MAY 17 2006

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Horan (Michael J. and Mattie) House

Other name/site number

2. Location

Street & number 822 North 4th Street ☐ not for publication

City or town Atchison ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Atchison Code 005 Zip code 66002

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 4/3/06

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Michael J. and Mattie Horan House
Name of Property

Atchison County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL/
Tudor Revival/ Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Brick
Walls: Brick
Stucoo
Roof: Ceramic Tile
Other:

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Michael J. & Mattie Horan House
Name of Property

Atchison County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from it original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1924

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

W.H. Braun, architect and builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Kansas State Historical Society

Michael J. and Mattie Horan House
Name of Property

Atchison County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	318138	4381983
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Susan Jezak Ford/ Elizabeth L. Lane

Organization Citysearch Preservation Date June 20, 2005

Street & number 3628 Holmes Street Telephone 816-531-2489

City or town Kansas City State Missouri Zip code 64109

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Lee and Luetta Arensberg

Street & number 822 North 4th Street Telephone 913-367-6366

City or town Atchison State Kansas Zip code 66002

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16) U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

Architectural Description
Overview
The Michael and Mattie Horan house is a two-story house located at 822 N. 4th Street, just north of downtown Atchison, Kansas. The house is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its eclectic, locally designed combination of the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles with Craftsman accents.

The Horan house retains a very high degree of integrity in design and materials. The residence was designed and built by local carpenter William H. Braun. The house with its symmetrical façade faces west, constructed of red brick walls interspersed with sections of white stucco and false half-timbering. The overall form of the house is rectangular, but projections on nearly every elevation alter this scheme. These projections include a covered front porch, built-in window seats, a sunroom and a rear porch. All windows are double-hung and, unless noted, are 6/1 with stone sills. A brick soldier-coursed watercourse runs around the perimeter of the house, with stone blocks at each corner. The medium-sloped side-gabled roof is covered with green ceramic tile.[1] Rafter tails extend from the eaves and a brick chimney projects from the south end of the roof.

Exterior
Prominent twin front gables and an elaborate front porch add interest to the house's **west façade**, which it divided into three bays. The first bay contains a projecting gable with triangular brackets supporting the steeply pitched gable roof. The gable is clad in stucco with false half-timbers in the gable end. The first story of the gable is bowed with four 12/12 double-hung windows. Stucco and half-timbering are present above and below the row of windows. The basement level of the first bay has a window well with two 6/1 double-hung windows. The façade's second bay is filled with the projecting one-story front porch. The floor of the porch is quarry tile with brick facing. Two massive brick piers sit at the very outer edges of the porch. Three columns support the porch at each of the outer corners. A simple balustrade runs on the west and north sides of the porch's first story. A half-timbered frieze sits below an elaborate second-story balustrade carved in a Tudor style.[2] The third bay projects to match the first bay. Brick steps and a small brick patio in this bay lead to the house's front porch. A massive brick pier is located at the southwest corner of the patio. The house's sunporch extends from the south side of the house, set on a brick foundation. Brick steps on the west side of the sunporch lead to a set of sliding glass doors. A half-timbered frieze is located above the doors, topped with a balustrade identical to the one topping the front porch. This balustrade runs on the three outer edges of the sunporch's second story.

The **south side** of the house is filled by the sunporch. Two sets of three windows fill the south wall of the porch. Decorative woodwork includes pilasters between the sets of windows and at the outer corners of the porch, as well as half-timbering above and below the windows. The house's south gable end is stucco with vertical strips of half-

[1] Extra supplies of the original green tile are stored in the house's basement.
[2] The current owners replaced rotting balustrades above the front porch and the south sunporch in 1985. The new balustrades were made to match those found on the original blueprints.

timbering. Triangular braces support the eaves. A central pair of windows is present in the gable end. Small 3/3 first-story windows and basement windows are present in the brick south walls that extend east and west of the sunporch.

The **north side** of the Horan house is two bays wide. The second-story gable end is identical to the gable on the south side. Each bay has a pair of windows at the basement level and at the first story. The first story windows are topped by brick lintels with stone corners.

The **rear east side** of the house very irregular, but can be roughly divided into four bays. The north bay has single windows in the first story and the basement. A copper drainpipe is located at the northeast corner. The second bay to the south has a projecting rear flat-roofed porch with a brick foundation. The wood walls on the east and north sides of the porch each have three 6/6 double-hung windows. Basement windows are present on these sides of the porch. The south side of the porch contains the house's rear entrance via the porch. The second story of the second bay contains a stucco shed dormer with two small windows. The third bay projects from the house's main wall but is recessed from the back porch. The bay has a central pair of windows and a wood ice door in the first story. Concrete steps below it lead up to the porch and the basement has a small window. The second story of the third bay is filled by a gable dormer. This dormer has triangular brackets supporting the eaves and is clad in stucco with vertical half-timbering. A central door is surrounded on either side by a pair of windows. Single windows are also located on the north and south sides of the dormer. A simple balustrade fronts the flat roof of the bay's first story. The fourth bay has a central stucco projection on the first story to accommodate a built-in dining room cabinet. This projection has a pair of central six-pane windows and a green tile shed roof. It is surrounded on either side by single windows. Concrete steps lead to a basement door, located north of three basement windows. A copper drainpipe is located at the house's southeast corner. The east side of the south sunporch is identical to the west side.

A 1991 non-contributing garage is located south of the house. The brick building has a green ceramic tile roof and trim matching that found on the house. The garage was modeled on the architect's original but unconstructed plans.

Interior

The Horan house has a spacious interior that includes five bedrooms, three bathrooms and a basement entertainment area. The house retains its original room configuration with original plaster walls, moldings and bathroom fixtures. Woodwork in public areas, such as the living room, dining room and sunporch, has its original stain. All other woodwork was originally painted and remains in this condition. All walls are covered with wallpaper and all floors, unless noted, are covered with carpet. The house has nine cedar closets lined with rows of original coat hooks. The current owner has counted 104 of these hooks throughout the house.

One enters the first story through the living room that spans nearly the entire front of the house, measuring approximately 15 feet by 30 feet. Original woodwork includes oak ceiling beams, a bracketed fireplace mantel and French doors that lead to the dining room. A bowed window seat is located in the front window, placed above the radiator. Built-in seats that originally surrounded the brick fireplace are now stored in the basement. The dining room

also has oak ceiling beams. The room has a built-in buffet with leaded glass doors. French doors lead to the south sunporch, which has a quarry tile floor. The kitchen, located in the rear of the house, was remodeled in 1998, but still has its maple floor. A north hallway provides access to a bathroom, two bedrooms and the house's stairway. The full bathroom retains its original tiles and fixtures. The front bedroom, located in the northwest corner of the house, has a bowed window seat that mirrors the seat in the living room. The smaller first-floor bedroom is located in the northeast corner of the house.

The second story is reached by a simple stairway, which opens to a square hall. This story includes three bedrooms, five closets and one bathroom. Bedrooms open off of the hall and the bathroom is located near the northeast corner of the house. On the house's blueprints, the north bedroom with three closets was designated as the "Boys Bed Room" for three Horan sons. The south bedroom was designated as the maid's room and the central bedroom/sleeping porch was built with an adjacent cedar-line storage room. The west side of the second story provides a large storage space under the roof.

The house's full finished basement has eight-foot ceilings, original light fixtures and original oak built-in cabinetry. Daylight enters the spacious main room on the north side of the house through large window wells. This space is filled with a den/bar and a billiard room. The two areas are separated by an oak colonnade that includes shelves and seating. A bathroom with original fixtures is located in the southeast corner of the billiard room. Utility rooms in the south portion of the basement are designated on the house's blueprints as a bunker, ash room, fruit cellar, storage room and laundry.

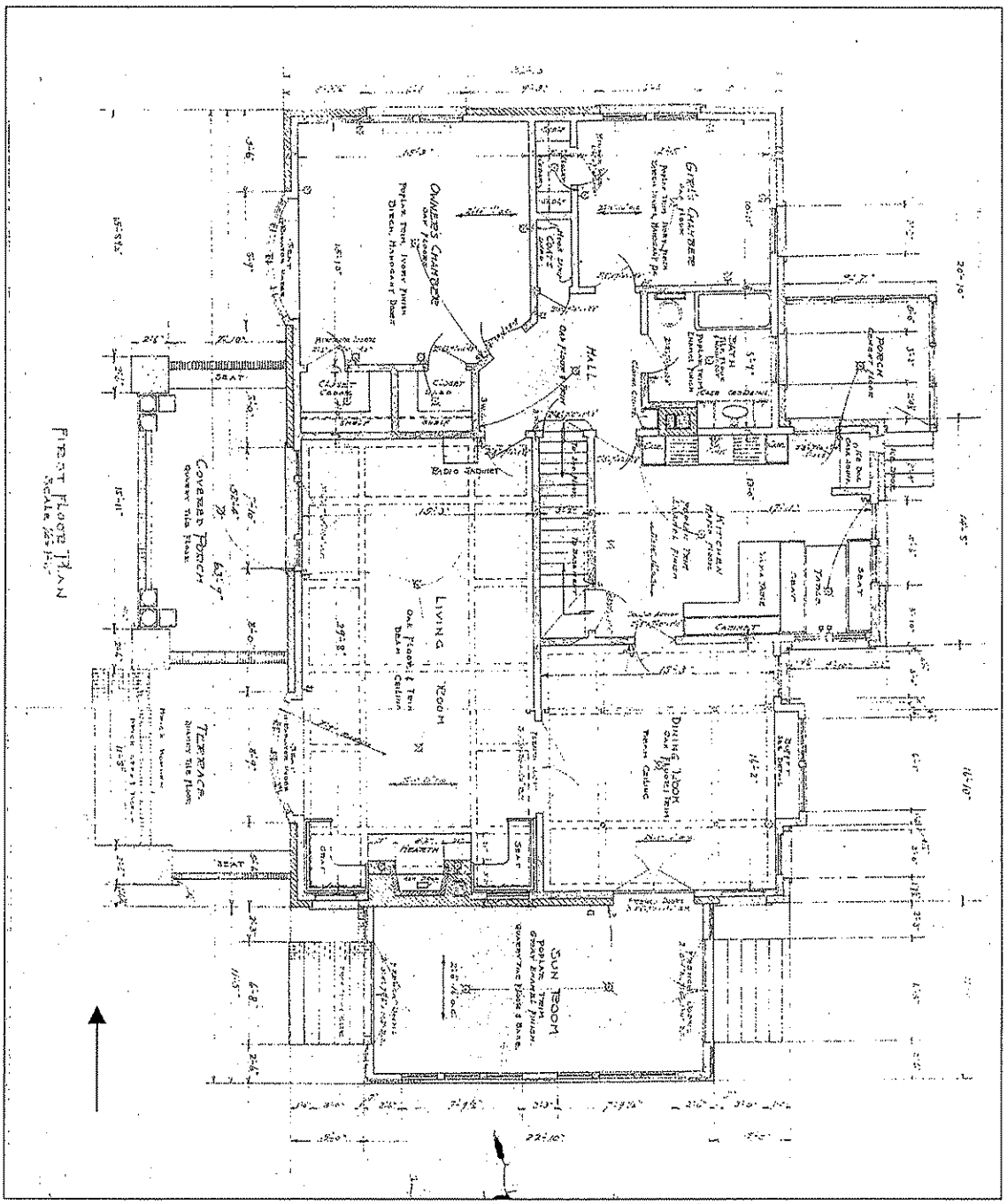


Figure 1. Horan House First Story

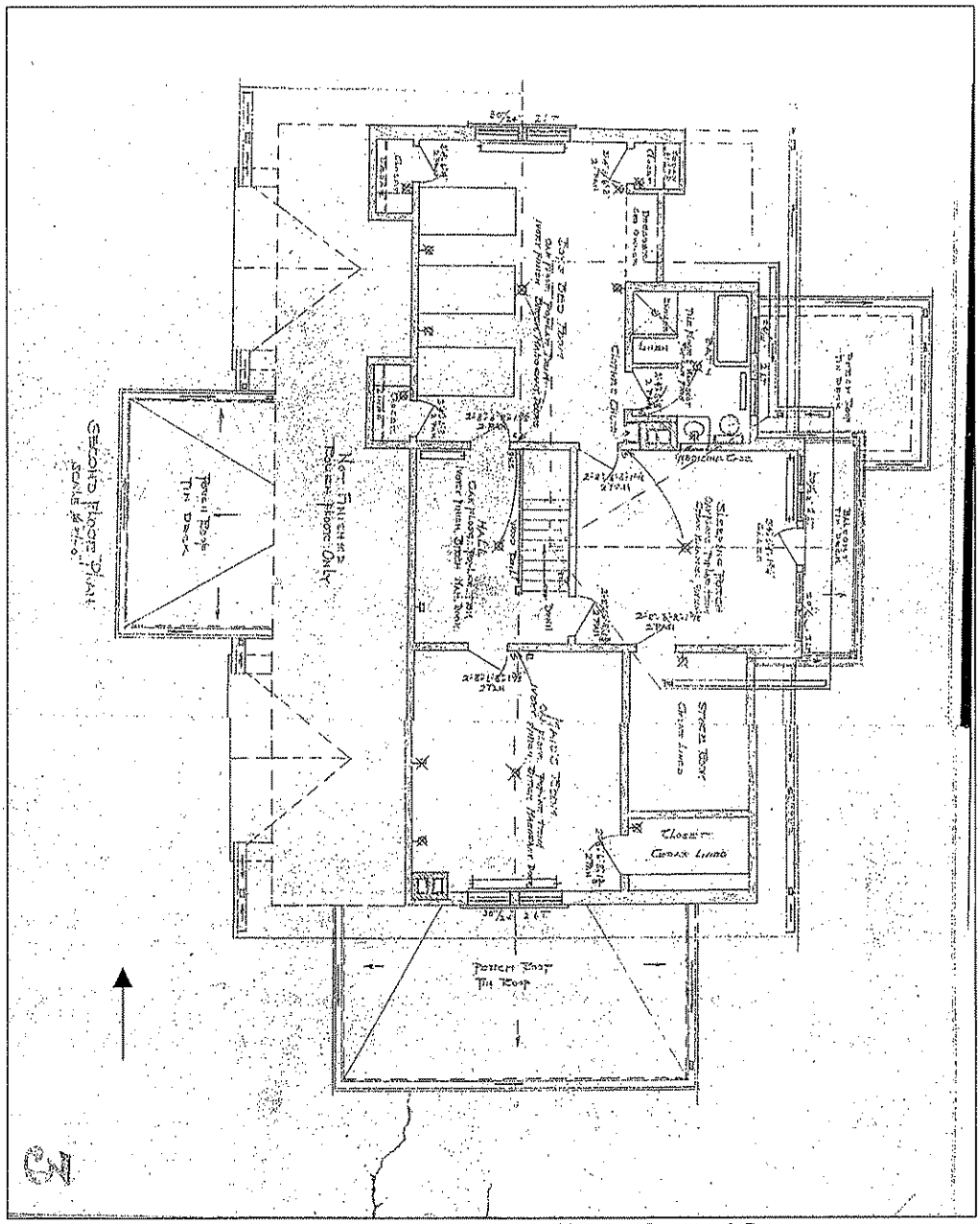


Figure 2. Horan House Second Story

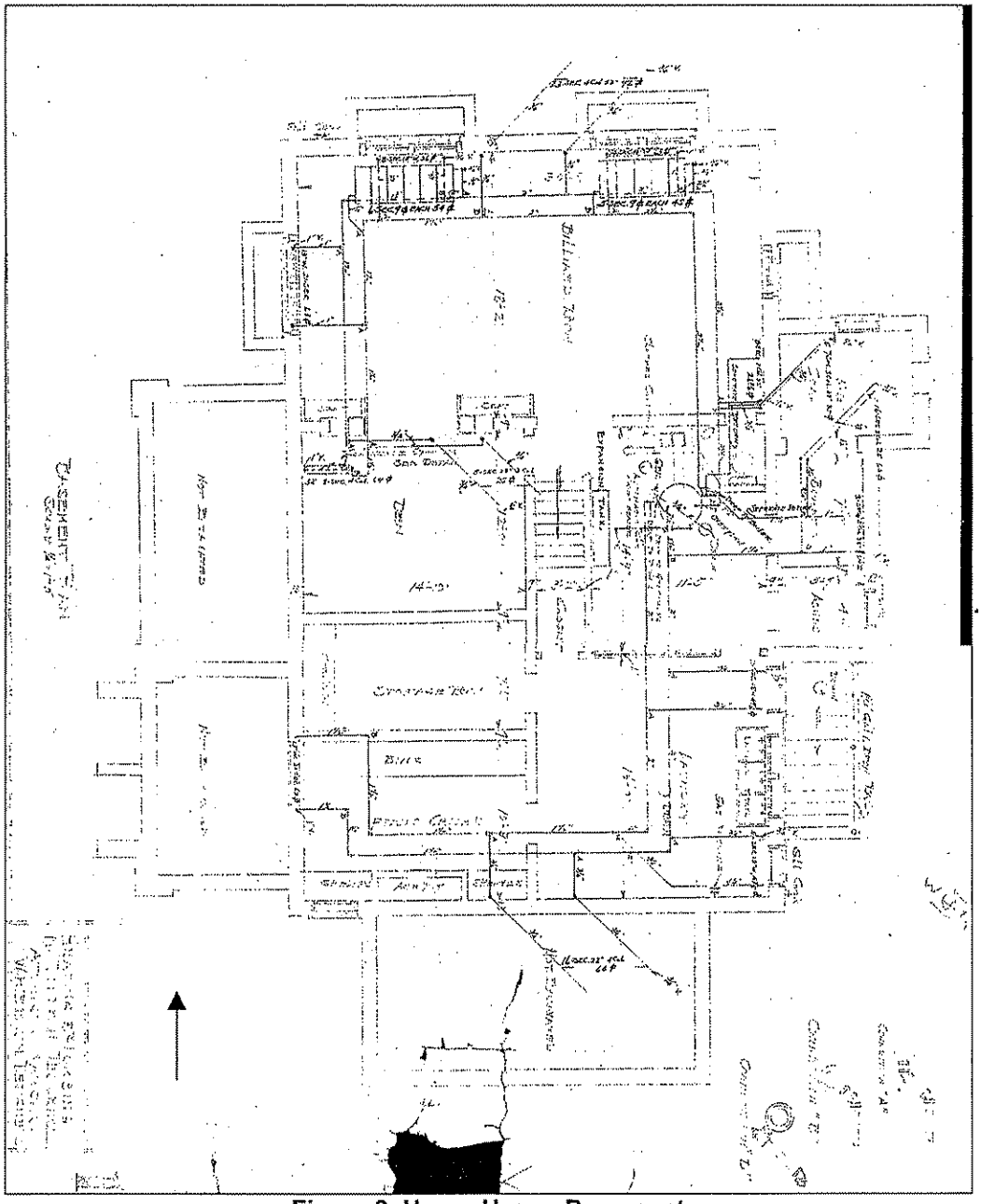


Figure 3. Horan House Basement

Statement of Significance
The Michael and Mattie Horan house is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as an example of an eclectic, locally designed combination of the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles with Craftsman accents. The house was designed for the Horan family, part of the Atchison merchant class, by one of Atchison's important builders. The house's design and construction unite to create a well-built vernacular interpretation of nationally recognized styles.

Architecture
The Horan house is a unique dwelling, designed and built by Atchison native William H. Braun, who learned carpentry skills from this father, Henry Braun. The elder Braun was one of Atchison's most important residential builders from the 1880s through the early 1920s. The house displays design elements from the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. Craftsman details are also present on the building.

The house's balanced façade and emphasized front porch are decidedly Colonial Revival, a style that was very common during the time of construction. The defining feature of the Colonial Revival style is symmetry, which is clearly seen on the façade of the Horan house. The side-gabled roof is a common subtype within the style. Also found within the Colonial Revival style is the columned front porch, as seen at the entrance of this house. Double-hung windows, especially multi-paned upper sashes over single-paned lower sashes, seen here, are very prevalent on Colonial Revival houses.

The Colonial Revival style encompasses a variety of revival forms popularized by the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial. The extremely popular style spans the decades from 1880 to 1955, making it the most commonly used American housing style. Colonial Revival houses were rarely historically correct, but instead included elements that waxed and waned with architectural fashions. Builders and architect also borrowed details freely from the pervasive style, applying them to their designs, as seen in the Horan house.

The Horan house's prominent, steep front gables and wall materials also place it within the Tudor Revival style. A façade dominated by one or more cross gables is a defining element of the style and the front gables of the Horan house are a conscious effort at using this decorative element. The brick walls with sections of stucco and false half-timbering also fit well with the Tudor style. Brick first-story walls are commonly contrasted with stucco and wood claddings in prominent gables or on upper stories on Tudor houses. The prominent balustrades placed above the Horan house's front porch and sunroom could have been the architect's nod to parapeted gables often seen on Tudor houses built between 1895 and 1915.

The Tudor Revival style was most popular in the Midwest during the 1920s. The style is freely based on English Medieval dwellings that range from thatch-roofed cottages to baronial country manors. In this country, the style is identified by its asymmetrical design, steeply gabled roof and dominant façade cross gables. About half of the houses designed in this style have ornamental half-timbering, seen within the front gables of the Horan house. The earliest

examples of the Tudor Revival style in this country were high-styles examples designed by architects. By 1900 to 1920, designs and elements from these grand residences were copied on middle class residences. The style proliferated after World War I, when new masonry techniques allowed even very modest houses to mimic the brick and stone shown on English prototypes.

Craftsman details are found on the Horan house in the triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter tails and square stone accents on the window lintels and at the watercourse. The rear shed dormer and timberwork in the gable eaves are also consistent with the Craftsman style. Interior elements from the style can also be found in the house's oak ceiling beams, bracketed fireplace, leaded glass and built-in storage and seating. The Craftsman style became popular in this country shortly after the turn of the 20th century. The style is rooted in the English Arts and Crafts movement popularized by Gustav Stickley's magazine *The Craftsman* and in bungalows designed by California brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene. It was the most popular style for small houses from around 1905 until the mid-1920s.

The Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles all come together in the Horan house in an eclectic combination. The three styles date to the same era, so it is likely that the Horans and their architect/builder William Braun simply selected the elements that appealed to them for this house's design. The result is a fairly compact residence that has plenty of interior spaces contained within a one-of-a-kind design. The house is solidly built of quality materials that have withstood the test of time.

Atchison History

Atchison is positioned at a western bend of the Missouri River, a location that made it convenient to those traveling west when Kansas was still a territory. Incorporated in 1855, its history includes the rivalry between abolitionists and Missouri pro-slavery advocates, a two-year settlement in 1855 by the Mormons and visits by John Brown and Abraham Lincoln.

Atchison had the advantage of a good steamboat landing and the best wagon road leading west, so the town flourished in the early days as a transportation center. Early freight shipments bound westward were brought from St. Louis to Atchison by steamboat and then hauled by ox or mule team across the prairie. The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, founded in 1859, was a successful venture that established the city as the eastern terminus for a railroad system stretching west and south. Even very early mail delivery from the town to points west developed into a million-dollar business.

Atchison became a first class city in 1881. Industry flourished and construction reflected the town's prosperity. Many of the city's wealthier residents built new houses in the hilly area north of downtown. The town's reputation as a home to the affluent was reported in an 1898 article in the *Topeka Mail and Breeze* entitled "Atchison's Rich Folks," which described Atchison as possessing more rich men and rich widows than any other city in Kansas. In "Seeing Atchison,"

The Kansas City Star in 1914 discussed the large number of wealthy residents and the money raised for public buildings.

The financial panic of 1893, supplemented by an area drought, dealt a blow to several Atchison institutions, as it did to other Midwestern businesses, especially banks and railroads. Late in the 1890s, however, the improvement of agricultural prices and a general increase in wages and prices brightened the picture. Atchison's population increased between 1890 and 1900 and business trade followed suit.

The population of Atchison County dropped slightly every decade since 1900.[3] This did not necessarily mean, however, that construction within the town was static. The town's successful citizens continued to invest in their properties and their neighborhoods. The town experienced a wave of commercial construction between 1910 and 1915 that included several large warehouses in the downtown area. Atchison in the late 1930s had a population of 13,000, with streets laid out in strict symmetry. The architecture of the town reflected that of most Kansas towns of its size, with a combination of Victorian houses and storefronts, and a gradual infiltration of "modern" commercial and public buildings. Construction on Atchison's first free bridge began in late 1937. The Mo-Kan Bridge spanning the Missouri River was dedicated on July 2, 1938. By the late 1930s, the town had become an important wholesale and jobbing center that focused on agricultural products and manufactured goods. The city ranked fourth in Kansas and tenth in the country in the production of hard wheat flour. A foundry established in 1871 was one of the largest in the country, engaged exclusively in the manufacture of locomotive parts. A new industry to the city was the manufacture of industrial alcohol for motor fuel. Other businesses included the production of overalls, leather goods, plumbing fixtures, eggs and poultry.[4] The number of people employed in the city of Atchison actually increased between 1940 and 1950 in fields such as construction, manufacturing, transportation, wholesale and retail.[5]

House History

Michael Joseph (M.J.) Horan was born in Atchison, Kansas on November 12, 1875. He was educated in Atchison parochial schools. He then attended St. Louis and St. Benedict's Colleges, also in the city.

At the age of 16, he became employed by the Dolan Mercantile Company as an office boy. The Dolan Mercantile Company was one of the oldest wholesales companies in Atchison, founded by W. F. Dolan, who came to Atchison in 1860 and began his business in 1868.[6] M.J. Horan held various jobs at the company including billing clerk, bookkeeper and buyer. When the firm incorporated in 1900, Horan was elected vice-president.

---

[3] Kansas State Board of Agriculture. *Kansas Agriculture Centennial Report, 44th Report, July 1, 1960 thru June 30, 1961*. Population is listed for Atchison County as 30,369 in 1900, 27,805 in 1910, 25,584 in 1920, 25,747 in 1930, 22, 414 in 1940 and 20,171 in 1950.
[4] Harold C. Evans, ed. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas* (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1984 reprint), 169.
[5] *Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1970*. (Lawrence, KS: Institute for Social and Environmental Studies, University of Kansas, 1971), 96-97.
[6] Mr. Horan's father, Michael Frank (M. F.) Horan, an Irish immigrant, first settled in Peru, Indiana where he met W. F. Dolan. This relationship aided in the employment of M.J. Horan.

In April 1909, M.J. Horan married Martha (Mattie) Emma Malone. Mrs. Horan was born June 14, 1874 in Winona, Minnesota. Her parents moved to Atchison when she was one year old. She was educated in Atchison at the convent school and Mount Saint Scholastica Academy. Prior to her marriage, she worked as a bookkeeper for the Riley-Wilson Wholesale Grocery Company in the firm's Kansas City office. The Horans spent their married life in Atchison. M.J. and Mattie were the parents of four children: Michael Joseph born in 1910, Mary Ann born in 1912, Francis born in 1914 and William Patrick born in 1915.

In 1913, M.J. Horan was made president of the Dolan Mercantile Company following the death of its founder, W. F. Dolan. He maintained this position until his relationship with the company was severed in September of 1938. Mr. Horan died at his home on June 22, 1940.

Horan was a prominent Atchison businessman and civic leader. He was an active member of St. Benedict's Catholic Church, a charter member of the Elks Club in Atchison, Kansas, and a member of the United Commercial Travelers. His business acumen and industriousness were long regarded as key components of his success.

M.J. and Mattie Horan bought Lots Six and Seven from Catharine Tofte in August 1912 for $4,250. The Horan family resided in an existing house on the property until they built the current structure in 1924. After her husband's death, Mattie Horan remained in the home with her daughter, Mary Ann, until 1963, when a broken hip necessitated long-term care. She died at the Atchison County Nursing Home in March of 1966. Mary Ann Horan, a social worker for the Atchison County Welfare Department, maintained the residence until her death in January 1969. In February 1969, the home was purchased by the present owners, Lee C. and Luetta P. Arensberg. Mr. and Mrs. Arensberg owned and operated Arensberg Shoe Store until it closed in 2002. They raised their four children, three sons and one daughter, in the home.

Sources

Arensberg, Lee and Luetta. Interview with Susan Ford. Atchison, Kansas. 26 April 2005; 17 May 2005.

Architectural Plans and Construction Photographs, property of Lee and Luetta Arensberg, owners.

Atchison Daily Globe. 28 March 1913, p. 6; 14 September 1938, p. 5; 22 June 1940, p. 4; 16 December 1964, p. 1; 17 March 1966, p. 1; 8 January 1969, p. 1.

Durham's Directory Atchison, Kansas. Durham Directory Company: Springfield, Missouri, 1924. 59.

Evans, Harold C., ed. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1984 reprint. 169.

Industrial Souvenir-Atchison, Kansas. 1909. 33.

Ingalls, Sheffield. *History of Atchison County Kansas*. Standard Publishing Company: Lawrence, Kansas, 1916. 501-502.

Kansas Historic Resources Inventory Reconnaissance Form. October 1990.

Kansas State Board of Agriculture. *Kansas Agriculture Centennial Report, 44th Report, July 1, 1960 thru June 30, 1961*.

Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1970. Lawrence, KS: Institute for Social and Environmental Studies, University of Kansas, 1971. 96-97.

Nineteenth Directory of Atchison City and County. Paul G. Tonsing: Atchison, Kansas, 1910. 119.

Polk's Atchison City Directory. R. L. Polk & Co.: Kansas City, Missouri, 1926.130.

Property Abstract. Lots Six (6) and Seven (7), Block Eighty-three (83), in Old Atchison, an addition to the city of Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas.

Reho, Marjorie Horan (daughter of Michael J. Horan, II). Telephone Interview with Elizabeth Lane. 10 June, 2005.

Sanborn Map Co., New York, May 1916; March 1924; July 1941.

SELGEM Worksheet. Historic Properties Survey – 822 North Fourth Street, Atchison, Kansas. c. 1980.

Twentieth Directory of Atchison City and County. Paul G. Tonsing: Atchison, Kansas, 1913. 134.

Verbal Boundary Description
The Horan house is located on Lots Six and Seven, Block 83 in Old Atchison, an addition to the City of Atchison, Kansas. The site is bound on north by Mound Street, on the west by N. 4th Street, on the south by an alley and on the west by the property line.

Boundary Justification
The nominated property includes the parcel historically associated with the Horan house.

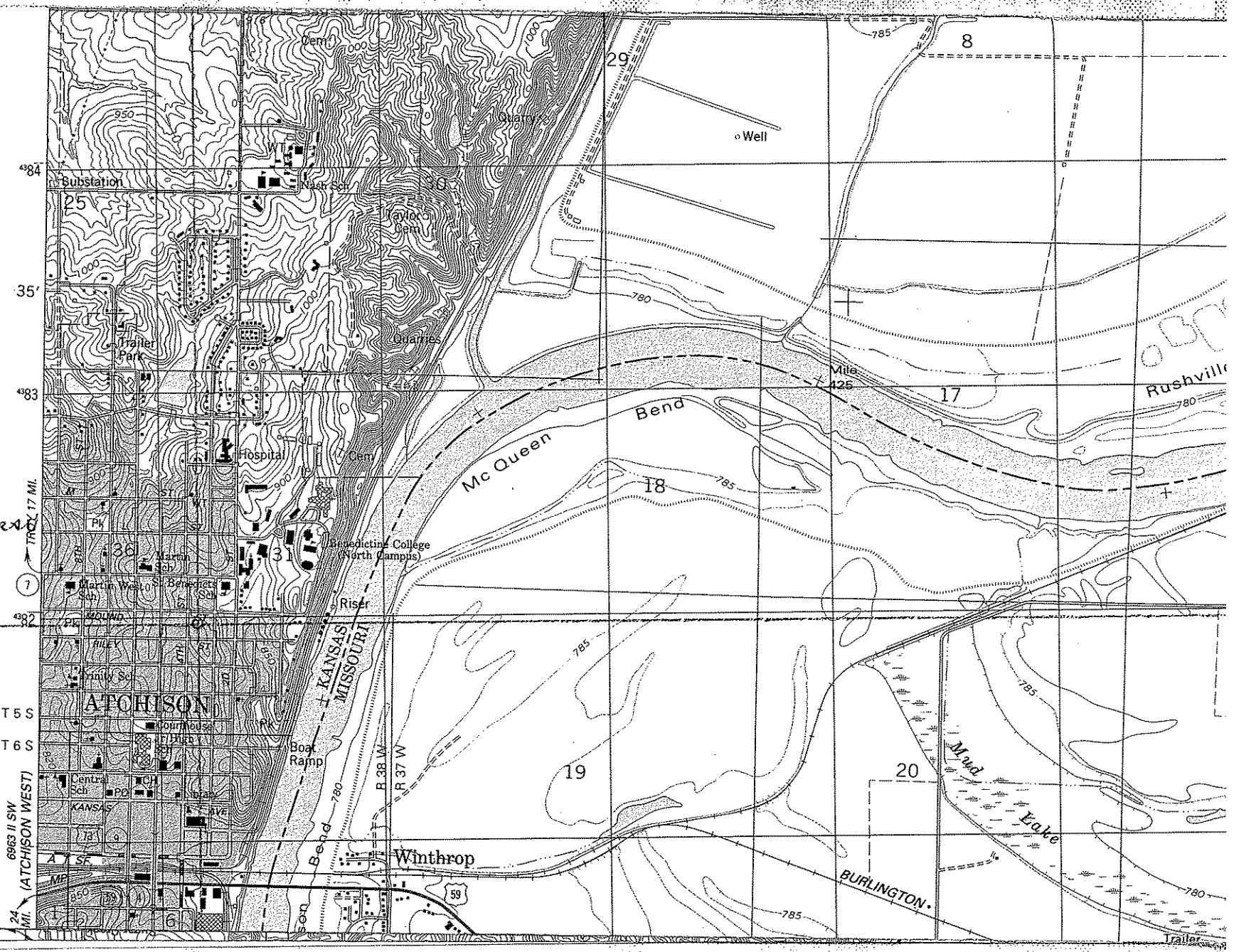
Photographic Information
The following information is the same for all of the photographs:
1. The Michael and Mattie Horan House
2. Atchison County, Kansas
3. Susan Jezak Ford
4. May 17, 2005
5. Negatives and/or digital disk located at Kansas State Historical Society

The following information is applicable to individual photographs:
6. Southeast view
7. #1

6. East view
7. #2

6. Northwest view
7. #3

6. Living Room, Southeast view
7. #4



MICHAEL & MATTIE HORAN HOUSE
(UTM) COORDINATES
15 318138
4381983